

and culture. There are exciting things happening. We have the beautiful Detroit Institute of Arts, one of the largest and most important collections of artwork in the country.

Jack White, the founder of the band, the White Stripes, stepped up and paid off with his own money the back taxes owed on the Masonic Temple in Detroit, one of the most stunning theater and music venues in the world.

Story after story such as that can be told of people coming forward and saying: We are going to make sure that Detroit is coming back.

On TV, they are not showing us Eastern Market, the Nation's longest continuously operated farmers market, and all the great things that are happening there, with new test kitchens and local agriculture. In fact, as chair of the Agriculture Committee, I was so proud to learn that we in Detroit have the national leaders in urban agriculture who are now creating jobs working with small business to create food entrepreneurs and healthy foods for families and neighborhoods.

I am so proud of the work we have been able to do with the Detroit Public Schools. Not long ago I stood at a school garden in a neighborhood that was put together by the children of the school. We now have 46—46—gardens at schools in Detroit, and in the summer the neighborhood makes sure they can help get the work done for the gardens so the children can have fresh fruits and vegetables when they come back to school.

Last month Whole Foods opened their first grocery store in Detroit, where they are featuring local foods such as Avalon baked goods and McClure's pickles and Good People Popcorn and Garden Fresh salsa and so many other things that are made right in the metro Detroit area.

We might just see a shot of the bridge to Canada on TV, but what we will not see is the more than \$1 billion in trade that crosses that border every single day. Metro Detroit, in fact, is the fourth largest city in America for exports, and we have the largest, busiest northern border crossing in the country.

While the cameras are obsessed with showing us decay, we are seeing an auto industry that is roaring back. We are seeing the Chrysler plant that the New York Times called one of the most modern and successful auto plants in the world, in Detroit. That plant employs more than 4,000 people and added a third shift at the end of last year to build the Jeep Grand Cherokee.

Ford Motor Company reported record North American profits in the second quarter and growth in every sales region.

GM's global sales are up, and they too are making record profits again, hiring workers and investing in new plants and technologies.

So while it is true that the city government is going through a terrible time and a bankruptcy, and that proc-

ess will be very painful and very difficult for many people in the city—many people who work very hard—it would be a mistake to count Detroit out. It would be a mistake to think there isn't opportunity in our great city of Detroit. It would be a mistake to think Detroit isn't coming back, because if a person is going to say anything about Detroit, a person has to say: Times may be tough, but so are the people of Detroit. Times may be tough, but the leaders, the businesses, the educators are tough. Our people, our businesses, are smart and talented and care deeply and are committed to making sure this great city called Detroit comes roaring back better than ever.

Thank you, Mr. President.

PRISON RAPE ELIMINATION ACT ANNIVERSARY

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, 10 years ago this week, Congress passed a watershed piece of legislation. The Prison Rape Elimination Act was the first comprehensive legislative effort to prevent something we had long been reluctant to even acknowledge existed—the incidence of rape in our Federal, State, and local corrections facilities.

Violence and victimization have no place in our society, including in our prisons, and we have an obligation to ensure these facilities are safe. The punishment of incarceration does not, and cannot, include a sentence of rape. And yet we know that all too often it does. A recent report by the Bureau of Justice Statistics estimated that nearly 1 in 10 inmates in America had been sexually assaulted in custody.

Too often the victims of such violence end up being the most vulnerable members of our population. Women, racial minorities, and those suffering from mental illness face increased rates of sexual violence while incarcerated.

Children in adult jails are at the greatest risk of being victimized. Juveniles housed with adults are 35% more likely than other inmates to be targeted for sexual assault, and that abuse is taking a terrible toll on this already vulnerable population. Youth under the age of 18 are 36 times more likely to commit suicide than if they were housed in a juvenile detention facility. With 100,000 youth held in adult jails and prisons every year, this is a problem we must address head on.

The Prison Rape Elimination Act gives us the tools to do that. Because of this law the Department of Justice now collects data about the incidence of sexual violence in our prisons so we can better understand the scope of the problem. We have adopted national standards and best practices to create safer environments, especially when it comes to juvenile detention and the dangers inherent in incarcerating our youth with adult prisoners. The law provides for increased training for prison staff, makes it easier for inmates to

friendship among fellow members of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority—the Nation's largest predominately African-American women's organization. And in 1965, she became the first African American to graduate from the University of Alabama, earning a degree in Business Management.

Ms. Malone was not just a symbol of courage; she also set an example of forgiveness. In 1996 Governor Wallace, who 3 decades earlier stood in the entryway to the university's auditorium, flanked by State troopers, to prevent Ms. Malone from enrolling, awarded her with the first Lurleen B. Wallace Award for Courage. Later recalling their conversation, Ms. Malone said that she simply spoke with Governor Wallace about forgiveness.

Throughout her life, Ms. Malone was dedicated to the preservation and enforcement of our civil rights laws. After graduation, she worked for the U.S. Department of Justice in the Civil Rights Division. In 1977, she took over as Executive Director for the Voter Education Project following the resignation of another civil rights legend, Congressman JOHN LEWIS. Eventually, Ms. Malone rose to become a Director of Civil Rights and Urban Affairs for the Environmental Protection Agency in Atlanta, GA, before retiring there in 1996.

In 2000, she gave the commencement address at the University of Alabama and advised the new graduates: "If there is any lesson for the graduates to take from my experience, it is that you must always be ready to seize the moment." Ms. Malone passed away on October 15, 2005, but her legacy continues. It lives on through her children, grandchildren, and siblings. It also lives on through the important work of her brother-in-law, Attorney General Eric Holder. He has done so much in the past 5 years to return the Civil Rights Division to its core mission. I have no doubt that his sense of purpose is informed by the proud history of the Malone family including his sister-in-law, Vivian, and his wife, Dr. Sharon Malone.

As we honor our Nation's civil rights heroes in preparation for next month's momentous anniversary of Dr. King's "I Have a Dream" speech and the historic March on Washington, let us honor another courageous icon who told those University of Alabama graduates in 2000, "You may not live in a time of great social change as I did, but you will just as certainly face moral choices." I hope Ms. Malone's courage, determination, and forgiveness will serve as a guiding light for generations to come, and to make the right moral choices in our own lives.

CRIME GUN TRACING ACT

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise to speak about a new bill I have introduced called the Crime Gun Tracing Act. This bill will create a strong incentive for police departments and

sheriff's offices across the nation to trace every crime gun they recover. I am pleased that my colleagues Senators FEINSTEIN, WHITEHOUSE, BLUMENTHAL, LEVIN, BOXER, JACK REED and MURPHY have joined me as cosponsors of this legislation. I thank them for their support.

The issue of gun regulation is complicated, and people may not always agree on all aspects of it. But one thing we can all agree on is the need to reduce criminal gun violence. Far too many violent shootings are taking place across America. We need to catch the criminals who commit violent gun crimes, and we need to identify and stop the people who are putting guns in criminals' hands.

Crime gun tracing is a powerful tool that helps law enforcement solve gun crimes and identify gun traffickers. Law enforcement agencies should be tracing 100 percent of guns they recover in criminal investigations, and the legislation I am introducing will help get us closer to that goal.

Here is how crime gun tracing works. When a gun is recovered in a criminal investigation, a police department or sheriff's office can send the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives—ATF—information about the gun's make, model and serial number. ATF can then trace the gun from its manufacturer to its first retail purchaser. This information can help generate leads in identifying the person who used the gun to commit a crime. Also, when all crime guns in an area are traced, it can help law enforcement identify broader crime gun trends and trafficking patterns.

ATF has described crime gun tracing as a "cornerstone" of its efforts to combat gun crime and illegal gun trafficking. And ATF has made it free and easy for local police departments and sheriff's offices to trace guns. ATF has created an online tracing program, called E-Trace, that it makes available for free to any law enforcement agency that signs up for it. E-Trace allows gun trace requests to be sent to ATF quickly over the internet. And it provides a searchable computer database that police departments and sheriffs can use to analyze all gun traces and gun crimes in their jurisdiction.

Let us be clear: This is only a database for crime guns. This is not a registry of law-abiding gun owners. ATF only traces guns that are part of criminal investigations by law enforcement.

E-Trace is a great law enforcement tool. I have been working for years to get every police department and sheriff's office in Illinois to sign up for E-Trace and to use it for every crime gun they recover.

We are about halfway there in Illinois